

manual of our Freshwater Fishes, this little work will be welcome to many a naturalist who may be desirous of working upon this branch of zoology.

It seems to us, however, to be rather a defect in the book, that it is too exclusively zoological. The infusion of a little more angling information into it would have rendered it a far better angler's hand-book than any that we possess; and this information might easily have been given in the space which is at present occupied by considerable digressions, such as that at pp. 223-232, in which numerous examples of fishes making terrestrial excursions are detailed. In one of these little digressions, which happens to be peculiarly *à propos de bottes*, the author falls into a curious muddle, describing the *Pinna* under the name of "Nacre," as the source of mother-of-pearl, and giving Oppian's account of the relation between the Mollusk and the *Pinnotheres*. It would, however, be an invidious task to point out the two or three little errors of this description which have crept into a book otherwise excellent, and which we can highly recommend to all who are desirous of investigating the fishes of our fresh waters; and in taking leave of Mr. Pennell, we can only hope that we may speedily see a second edition of his book, containing some additional species, to the discovery of which it may have contributed.

*Introduction to Zoology; for the Use of Schools.* By ROBERT PATTERSON, F.R.S. Twenty-eighth Thousand. Belfast: Simms & M'Intyre. London: Longmans & Simpkins. 1863. 12mo.

Mr. Patterson's 'Zoology for Schools' has been too long and favourably known to need much notice at our hands. We are glad to see that it has attained so large a circulation, as, from the character of the information contained in it, and the clearness and attractiveness of its style, it cannot fail to communicate to the young readers for whose benefit it is intended sound views of the general subject of zoology.

In the present edition, we find that Mr. Patterson has introduced many changes rendered necessary by the recent progress of zoological science. Amongst these we may mention especially the adoption of the subkingdom Protozoa, the transfer of the Polyzoa to the Mollusca, and of the Entozoa and Rotifera to the Annulose series, and the separation of the Batrachia from the Reptiles as a distinct class. Mr. Patterson still retains the subkingdom Radiata, although indicating the existence of the great group of Cœlenterata; it seems to us that he would have done better to have adopted the latter division, with its subdivisions, as giving a far clearer insight into the somewhat difficult subject of the diversity of generations in the Hydrozoa. This, however, is a small matter; and in other respects this little book is deserving of the highest praise, the author having succeeded in giving a remarkably uniform picture of the whole animal kingdom, well illustrated by references to examples, and enlivened by a number of interesting anecdotes told in a lively manner.